

TO TEACH EACH OTHER

THE MISSION OF CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.

Prof. Bryce's Opinion of the Right Relations of the Two Countries is That They Should Continue to Develop Independent Types of Political Life and Intellectual Progress.

From *American Commonwealths*, the work by Prof. James Bryce, M. P. for Aberdeen, which is now attracting so much attention among students of sociology, the following chapter, in which some of the author's conclusions are stated, is extracted:

Occupying the whole width of their Continent from ocean to ocean, the Americans have neighbors only on the north and on the south. It is only in those directions that they could extend themselves by land; and extension by land is much easier and more tempting than by sea. On the north, they touch the great Canadian confederacy, with its seven provinces, also extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and now bound together by a transcontinental railway. Its population, already about 5,000,000, is rapidly increasing, especially in the Northwest, and, although legally subject to the British crown and legislature, it is admittedly mistress of its own destinies.

Fifty years ago it was deemed a matter of course that the United States would seek to annex Canada, peaceably if possible, but if not, then by force of arms. Even so late as 1863 Englishmen were constantly told that the first result of the triumph of the Federal armies in the war of secession would be to launch a host flushed with victory against the Canadian dominion, because when the passion for war is once roused in a nation, it clamors for fresh conquests. Many were the arguments from history by which it was sought to convince England that, for her own safety she ought to accede to the wily suggestions which Louis Napoleon addressed to her, deliver the slave states from defeat and herself from a formidable rival. Since those days Canada has become a far more tempting prize, for her northwestern territories, between Lake Superior and the Rocky mountains, then believed to be condemned to sterility by their climate, have proved to be one of the richest wheat-growing districts on the continent. The power of the United States is now far greater than in 1863, nor would it be easy for England and Canada effectively to defend a frontier so long and so naturally weak as is that which separates the dominion from its neighbors on the south. Yet, now the annexation or absorption of Canada is seldom mentioned in the United States. If it comes about, it will come about at the wish and by the act of the Canadians themselves, rather than as the result of any external force.

There are several reasons for this. One is the growing friendship of the Americans to England. Considering how much commoner than love is hatred, or at least jealousy, between nations, considering the proverbial bitterness of family quarrels, and considering how intense was the hatred felt in the United States towards England fifty years ago, rekindled by the unhappy war of 1812, kept alive by the sensitiveness of the one people and the arrogance of the other, imprinted afresh on new generations in America by silly school books and fourth of July harangues, inflamed afresh by the language of a large section of English society during the civil war, it is one of the remarkable events of our time that a cordial feeling should now exist between the two chief branches of the English race. The settlement of the Alabama claims has contributed to it. The democratization of England and the growth of literature and science in America have contributed to it. The greater respect which Europeans have come to show to America has contributed to it. But the ocean steamers have done perhaps most of all, because they have enabled the two peoples to know one another.

The old motives for an attack upon Canada have therefore vanished. But there is reason to think that even if Canada were separated from the British Empire the Americans would not be eager to bring her into the Union. They would not try to do so by force, because that would be contrary to their doctrines and habits. They have a well-grounded aversion, strengthened by their experience of ruling the South after 1865, to the incorporation or control of any community not anxious to be one with them and thoroughly in harmony with their own body. Although they would rejoice over so great an extension of their territory and resources, they are well satisfied with the present size and progress of their own country. Moreover, each of the two great parties has misgivings as to the effect which the addition of Canada might have on the political character of the electorate. The Democrats fear that the people of Ontario and Manitoba would secure preponderance to the Republicans. The Republicans are equally suspicious of the Roman Catholic French of Lower Canada. Neither party knows exactly how the tariff issues would be affected by the admission of a new multitude of voters. Both parties feel that a disturbing and unprecedented element would be introduced into their calculations. Hence, though neither can feel certain that it would lose, neither is sufficiently clear that it would gain to induce it to raise the question in a practical form.

The geographical position of Canada toward the United States, and particularly the increasingly close relations which must subsist between her Western provinces, Manitoba and British Columbia, and their Southern neighbors, may seem to suggest that sooner or later political union will come about. It need hardly be said that there is little difference between the populations, save that there is a stronger Scotch element in Western Canada than in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana and Washington, where, especially in the two former, one finds far more Germans and Scandinavians than in Manitoba. Mr. Goldwin Smith has stated, with his usual brilliant lucidity, the reasons for expecting this, and has argued that it will be a benefit both to England and to Canada. I cannot, however, discover, nor do I understand him to maintain that there is now any movement in either country aiming at this object. The material growth of Canada would probably be quickened by union, and the notion of a political league or customs union, which has lately been discussed, might lead to a political connection; indeed, it is hard to see how, otherwise, Canada could have her fair share in adjusting such tariff changes as might from time to time become neces-

sary. But the present tariff arrangements are unstable in both countries, and so far as a stranger can gather, the temper and feelings of the Canadians do not at present dispose them to desire absorption into the far larger mass of the United States, which they have hitherto regarded with some jealousy.

This is not the place for considering what are the interests in the matter of Great Britain and her other colonies. As regards the ultimate interests of the two people most directly concerned, it may be suggested that it is more to the advantage of both that, for the present, they should continue to develop independent types of political life and intellectual progress. Each may, in working out its own institutions, have something to teach the other. There is already little much variety on the American continent.

FOR MAID AND MATRON.

New Fashions and Ideas Described in the Society Papers.

An affection among young girls that still continues is learning to play the violin, which instrument, in the hands of an amateur, is worse than a cat under the rocker of a chair on which a fat person has suddenly sat down. And the "violin gown" is an evolution of the "fad."

The Princess of Wales has set the fashion for a new boot which is intended for rough country walking, and is impervious to any amount of damp. It is very high, buttoning nearly up to the knee, of black leather, with an inner lining of stout water-proof tweed between the leather and the kid lining. The sole is about half an inch thick. It has already been introduced at Tuxedo, where it is found a great comfort in walking and tramping about in the snow surrounding the toboggan slide.

Mrs. Langtry has added lately to the endless list of boas one of white China crape, which is three-quarters of a yard wide and three and a half long. This is worn in the house in the morning, and is knotted loosely around the throat, falling in long ends nearly to the knees.

Powdered hair becomes more and more the fashion. On brown-haired girls it is voted very becoming. This costume is simple, but charming: Both skirt and waist, of delicate heliotrope faille française, are gathered full into a band, from which the skirt falls to the floor in straight simple folds. The waist, cut after the fashion of 40 years ago, exposes the soft, round shoulders in its trim circle, and is finished by a full lace bertha reaching almost to the waist line. Small puffs of the silk edged with lace are the only sleeves.

Mrs. August Belmont has the finest collection of sapphires in this country, though Mrs. Wm. Astor is credited with possessing the finest single one. When one of the younger Astors was married a dainty present was given her by her uncle. It was her wedding slippers; they were of white satin elaborately seeded with pearls, put in a white satin box, on the inside of which in pale colors were "lady slippers" and on the outside china asters. The sentiment was really very pretty, and the work was most artistically done.—*Phila. Times*.

There have been more "rosebuds" brought out at teas this season in New York than at formal, ceremonious and often ostentatious balls. Who shall say this is not a good social sign of the times? White is natural to the well-launched debutante, which she wears with as much grace this season as ever. Little Directoire gowns of white lace, with a broad silk sash tied high under the arms, are very popular. Some few of these are of white silk, brocaded in delicate colors, with sashes of the same. These are short in front, with small trains that spread wide, but scarcely touching the floor.

The accordion cloak is a late importation, made almost double, of camel's-hair of two colors, such as Suede wool in many fine pleatings for the under front of a green camel's-hair cloak somewhat in Irish peasant fashion, with its fulness in the back laid in accordion pleating, also the long sides that droop down on the Suede front. A passementerie of the two colors trims the neck and sleeves, and the revers of green placed lengthwise on the side fronts where they meet the Suede pleated fronts.

A lady sends from Paris the following notes of the costumes now worn by ladies on the boulevards: The favorite hat is very large, very flat, comme un plat; the trimming, which is of the same color, consists of a garniture of feathers covering the brain and carried around the neck, is fastened loosely on one side. This hat, which is of a light color, would be considered fast in New York or St. Louis. Next comes the fashionable veil. It consists of an immense piece of net, plain or spotted, with a deep border. The veil is fastened on the hat and then drawn in under the chin all around the neck with elastic—a style more adapted, I should say, to the French than the English face. Thirdly, there is the patchwork mantle, the body of one material and color, the sleeves of another. I noticed in the Bois de Boulogne a mantle of light gray, the sleeves being of black, but as the bearer was young, stylish, and, for a Frenchwoman, good-looking, this effect was not so bad; but decidedly hideous was the effect on another Frenchwoman of a jacket in thick black cloth, the sleeves raised very high on the shoulders, being of astrachan. Boas are much worn by ladies in full dress, and are chiefly of feathers and chenille.

The latest "fad" is the making of "luck rings." It is easy enough to manufacture one. Only a silver dime, the newer the better, and a pocket knife, are necessary. In the centre of the dime is bored a hole, which is gradually enlarged until only the rim of the piece remains. This constitutes the "luck ring." Good luck is supposed to faithfully attend the person wearing one. Young men make them for their best girls, and in some instances the girl returns the compliment, at the expense of much patience, and the blistering of delicate hands. If you want to be in the swim, wear a "lucky ring."

The minuet is being revived in public favor in Philadelphia, and it is said that *Erminie* was the cause of the revival. It was danced in this opera, and attracted so much attention that society took it up. Now everybody is trying to learn it.

The style of hair dressing for 1889 is said to be a narrow fringe on the forehead, with a continuation of coils running from the top of the head low down on the neck. The hair will not be so much hidden by the hat as at present.

DIVORCE LAWS.

How They Stand in the Different States of the Union.

The question of divorce laws is one that is exciting a good deal of discussion just now, and the following enumeration of the difference in the divorce laws of the various states of the union will be found interesting.

The violation of the marriage vow is cause for absolute divorce excepting in South Carolina and New Mexico, which have no divorce laws.

Physical inability is a cause in all states and territories except ten.

Wilful desertion for one year is a cause in fifteen states and territories.

Wilful desertion for three years is a cause in fourteen states.

Wilful desertion for five years is a cause in two states.

Habitual drunkenness is a cause in all states and territories except ten.

Imprisonment for felony is a cause in all states except ten.

Cruel and abusive treatment is a cause in all states and territories except New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia.

Failure of the husband to provide, no time specified, is a cause in nine states; for one year it is a cause in five states; and for two years it is all that is necessary in two states.

Fraud and fraudulent contract is a cause in nine states.

Absence without being heard from is a cause in several states.

Other causes in different states are as follows:

"Unmanageable temper," in Kentucky; "habitual indulgence in violent and unmanageable temper," in Florida; "cruel treatment, outrages or excesses such as to render their living together insupportable," in Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Missouri, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Washington Territory and Wyoming; "husband notoriously immoral before marriage, unknown to wife," in West Virginia; "fugitive from justice," in Virginia; "gross misbehavior or wickedness," in Rhode Island; "any gross neglect of duty," in Kansas and Ohio; "attempt on life," in Illinois; "refusal of wife to remove into the State," in Tennessee; "mental incapacity at time of marriage," in Georgia; "three years with any religious society that believes the marriage relation unlawful," in Massachusetts; "joining any religious sect that believes marriage unlawful, and refusing to cohabit six months," in New Hampshire; "parties cannot live in peace and union," in Utah; "settled aversion, which tends to destroy all peace and happiness," in Kentucky.

Another Learned Shoemaker.

Mr. John Mackintosh, author of *The History of Civilization in Scotland* who will write the volume *Scotland in the Story of the Nations Series*, is in many respects a remarkable man. He was sent to work on a farm in his native county of Banff at 10 years of age, and was subsequently apprenticed to shoe-making, at which trade he worked in various parts of Scotland for fourteen years. In 1869 he opened a small stationery shop in Aberdeen, "and there, on the shop counter," he once wrote, "amid all the noise and bustle of a stirring thoroughfare, the three volumes of my history were written and the proof sheets corrected and revised, all being done while customers were coming in and out and constantly interrupting me." Mr. Mackintosh's shop is passed daily by the professors on their way to the university, and at one time several of them were in the habit of calling occasionally and having a chat with the literary shoemaker. He was accorded the privilege, too, of using the university library. His history consists of four portly volumes, the last and best dealing with the moral and material advancement of the country. Mr. Mackintosh has been in the habit all his life of rising before 4 a. m. He says he finds the early morning hours the best for literary work.—*Pull Mail Gazette*.

An Incident in the Life of an Actor.

In his *Random Recollections of an Actor*, recently published by Messrs. Tinsley Brothers, Mr. Bolton relates the following incident in Sims Reeves' early dramatic career: I have before said that Sims Reeves was a member of our company. He was playing the Squire in the pantomime of *Old Mother Goose*, and at the very moment when he was walking off the stage, singing:

My wife's dead, there let her lie,
She's at rest, and so am I,

a man tapped him hurriedly on the shoulder and whispered: "You must come home directly; Mrs. Reeves is dead." You may imagine the shock. As soon as it was possible he hurried home and found it too true. He had not then risen to fame, nor was his first wife in the profession, consequently few know that he has been twice married. His first wife was much older than himself.—*Sheffield (Eng.) Telegraph*.

What's In a Name?

A St. Paul lawyer was looking over some papers his German client had brought, and every signature had a menace in it as it stood:

"A Swindler."

"Mr. Swindler, why don't you write your name some other way; write out your first name, or something? I don't want people to think you are a swindler."

"Well, my God, sir, how much better you think dat looks?" and he wrote:

"Adam Swindler."—*Pioneer Press*.

Business Is Business.

American Millionaire (year 1888).—What are the prices of admission? Doorkeeper (United States Capital).—Seats in the Senate are five hundred thousand dollars; but I can give you a seat in the House for one hundred thousand dollars. Thanks. Hand this ticket to the usher. Keep the coupon in your hat to avoid mistakes.—*Puck*.

UNFAIR.

When I was a babe and sucked a ring
And held no views on anything,
Except, of course, the lactal spring
Which kept me occupied.
It seemed to be the girls' delight
To kiss me, morning, noon and night;
My nose they made a perfect fright,
And how I howled and cried!

Now I have grown to man's estate,
Behold the irony of fate!
No maidens trill to dislocate
That Roman nose again;
And strangely shy is every miss,
Though I'd appreciate the bliss
And value every hearty kiss
They wasted on me then!
—*Pittsburg Bulletin*.

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FUNNY THAT SHE GOT MAD.

An English Girl Who Dropped Her "H's" and an Animal Painter.

Charles Whympere, the well known engraver and animal painter of London, told the following story a few years ago:

"I dined at Alderman So and So's last night, and as a mark of honor his eldest daughter was assigned to me to take down to dinner. She's a bright girl, but the way she drops her h's is enough to make a man's hair turn gray. But I got along very nicely with her and Lady Bletherington on the other side, until the ladies were on the eve of retiring to the drawing room. The Alderman had but recently moved out to Highgate, and I was talking about the beautiful scenery near the house, the views to be had from the windows, the fine air, and so on, when Miss — suddenly said:

"I think I get prettier every day, don't you? What could she mean? I didn't dare to answer her, so I said: 'I beg your pardon—what did you say?'

"I said I think I get prettier every day." There was no mistaking her words, so I said: 'Yes, indeed, you get prettier, and no wonder, in such fresh air and—'

"But just then she caught her mother's eye, and, with the other ladies, she left the room. As she went out she looked over her shoulder with such a withering scorn in her eyes that I knew I had put my foot in it somehow. Then it flashed upon me that I had misunderstood her; she had dropped an 'h'; what she had said was not a silly compliment to herself—the sentence really was: 'I think Highgate prettier every day.' Mr. Whympere was never invited to Alderman So-and-so's again. — *San Francisco Argonaut*.

One Way of Getting Even.

Two men in East Tennessee, Capt. Black and Col. Gage, were on their way to fight a duel when they were overtaken by a fellow who told them that John Black, the captain's son, and Eva Gage, the daughter of the colonel, had just been married.

"Colonel," said Black, "this news ought to settle our little difficulty."

"Yes, I reckon it ought." They accordingly went into a still house. Later in the day some one, in speaking to Black, said:

"Captain, I thought that you were mad enough with Gage to kill him?"

"So I was, but my revenge is sweeter. That boy of mine is the no accountest human I ever saw."

The colonel, in speaking to the same man, said:

"I'm glad I didn't kill Black, for I've got him in a fouler way. If that gal o' mine don't lead his son a lively life I don't want a cent. She's just simply pizen." — *Arkansas Traveler*.

A Queer Old Fellow.

Of people who have curious ways of living, few can be more original than was the late Rev. Dunckley Thomas, who had engaged rooms in Mrs. Wildish's house in 1881 and lived there till 1887. He never permitted her or her servants to enter his room except once a fortnight. He paid his rent weekly, and at each payment he also gave notice that he would quit in the week following. He never did quit, but he thus preserved his liberty unimpaired. Among his property, consisting of £8,000 or £10,000, he had a note of deposit of £1,500, which, whenever he became ill, he would always present to his landlady on the condition that if he recovered she should give it back to him. This occurred frequently. Mrs. Wildish always returning the note. Finally Mr. Thomas died, and his executor sued her for the note, which the courts finally gave to her.—*London Life*.

A Bad Break.

An agreeable young man whom I often meet was calling with due ceremony on a nice Auburn girl the other evening, when her brother Tom, just arrived home from college on the evening train, rushed into the room and embraced his sister.

"Why, how plump you've grown, Edith!" he exclaimed. "You're really quite an armful."

"Isn't she?" then exclaimed the agreeable young man, and then he felt a chill racing down his spinal column.

"That is," he stammered, "I've no doubt of it—I—"

The brother looked carving knives at him and the maiden blushed furiously.

"I mean—er," he said, "I should judge so." — *Leicester Journal*.

What New Yorkers Feed Upon.

Infected meat and poultry is sold openly in the markets of New York, and the Board of Health is powerless to act, because of a lack of funds to pay for inspectors. Poultry is delayed on the way, and in bad weather is sure to become unfit for food. The dealers in tainted meat doctor it up by soaking it in ice water and then drying it. It retails for a good deal less than good poultry, and yet the dealer makes a big profit. If the inspection was complete, the whole of this class would be dumped into the river, and good quality meats would have a fair show in the markets.—*Farm and Home*.

The Dog Caught Napping.

The *Fairfield Journal* says C. B. Wellington's large dog went on the pond at Albion while the boys were skating, the other day, but did not go home with them and was found, Sunday, with his tail frozen into the ice. There was a large hole where his body lay and one paw had nearly melted through the ice.

Edible Bedding.

The champion absent-minded man of East Union, Me., is he who bedded his horse with shorts instead of sawdust the other night. He found out his mistake when his horse had eaten up his bedding, and it became necessary for his owner to arise in the middle of the night and walk him up and down the road for exercise.

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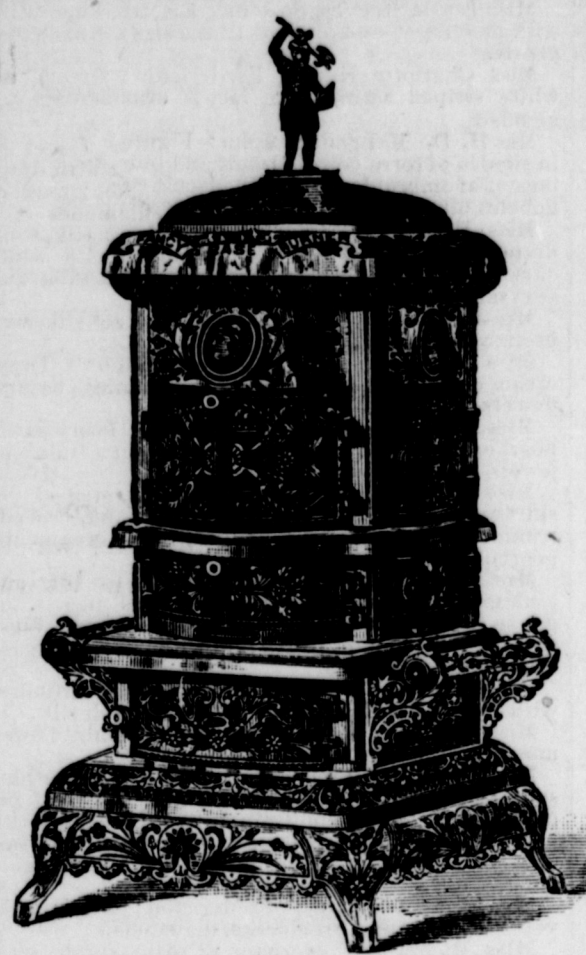
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